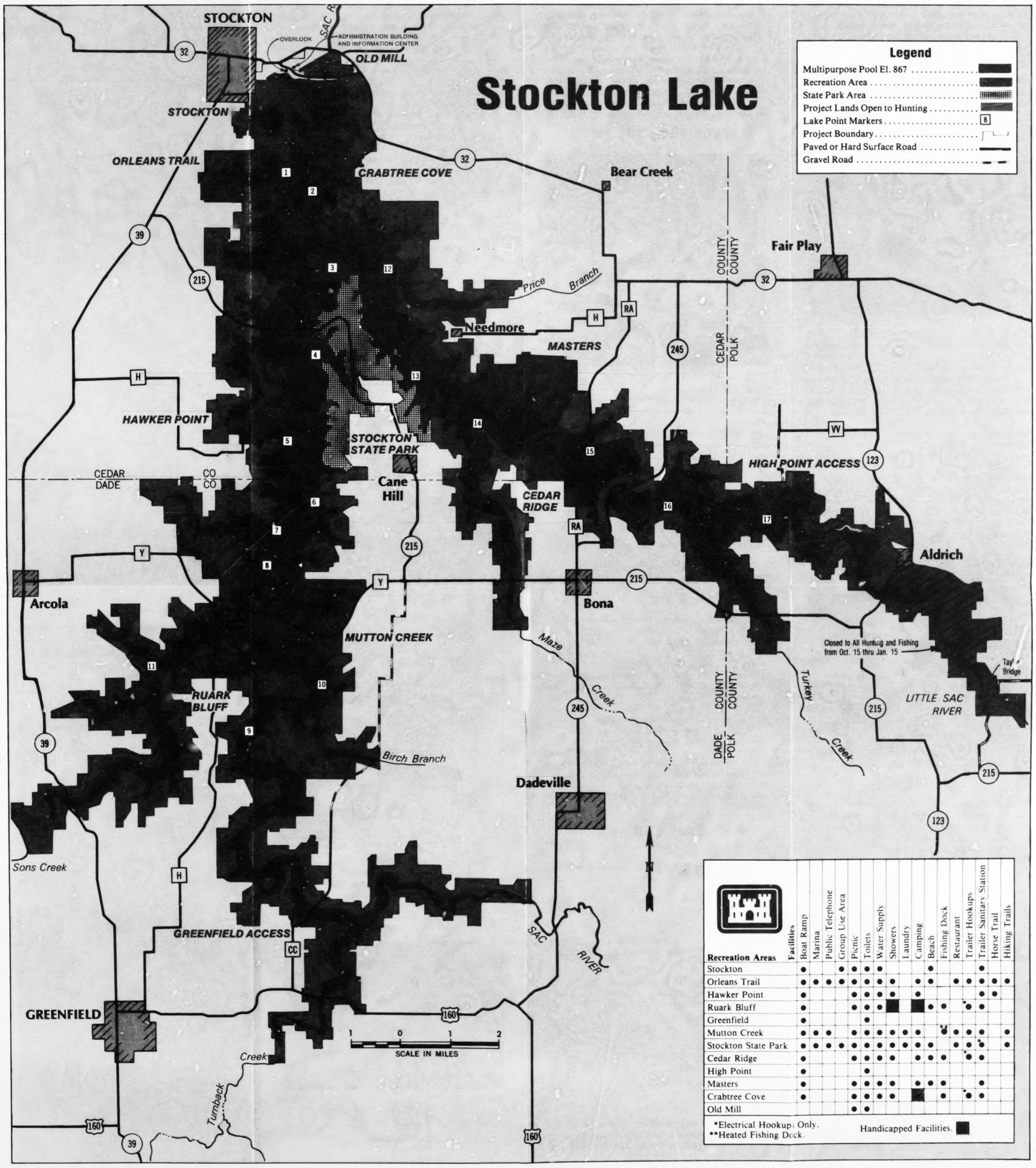
Stockton Lake



Legend

- Multipurpose Pool El. 867
- Recreation Area
- State Park Area
- Project Lands Open to Hunting
- Lake Point Markers [8]
- Project Boundary
- Paved or Hard Surface Road
- Gravel Road

Recreation Areas	Facilities: Boat Ramp	Marina	Public Telephone	Group Use Area	Picnic	Toilets	Water Supply	Showers	Laundry	Camping	Beach	Fishing Dock	Restaurant	Trailer Hookups	Trailer Sanitary Station	Horse Trail	Hiking Trails
Stockton	●			●	●	●	●				●				●		
Orleans Trail	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Hawker Point	●				●	●	●	●		●					●	●	
Ruark Bluff	●				●	●	●	■		■	●	●		●*	●		
Greenfield	●					●											
Mutton Creek	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●**	●	●	●		●
Stockton State Park	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●*	●		●
Cedar Ridge	●				●	●	●	●		●	●			●*	●		
High Point	●					●											
Masters	●				●	●	●	●		●	●				●		
Crabtree Cove	●				●	●	●	●		■		●		●*	●		
Old Mill					●	●											

*Electrical Hookup Only.
**Heated Fishing Dock.

Handicapped Facilities. ■

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Stockton Lake

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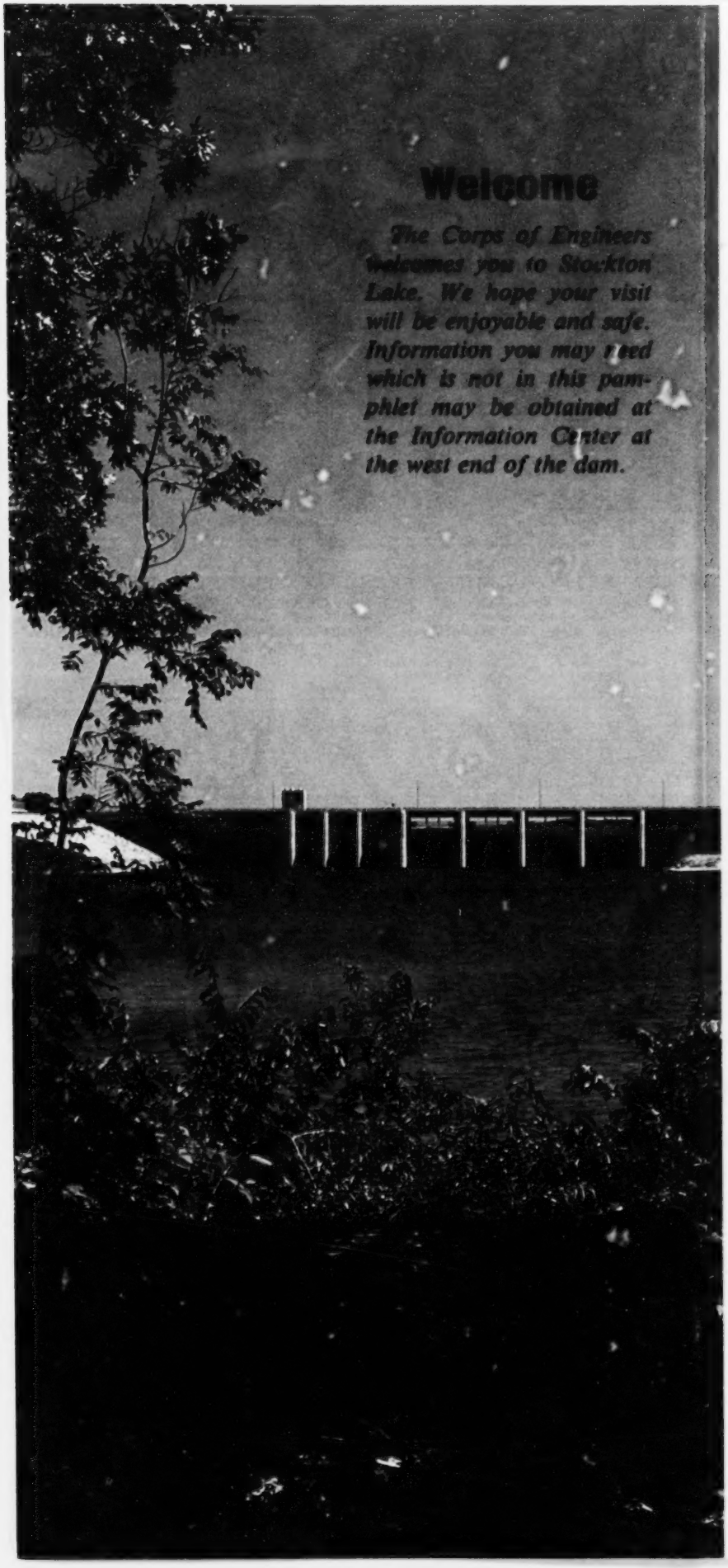
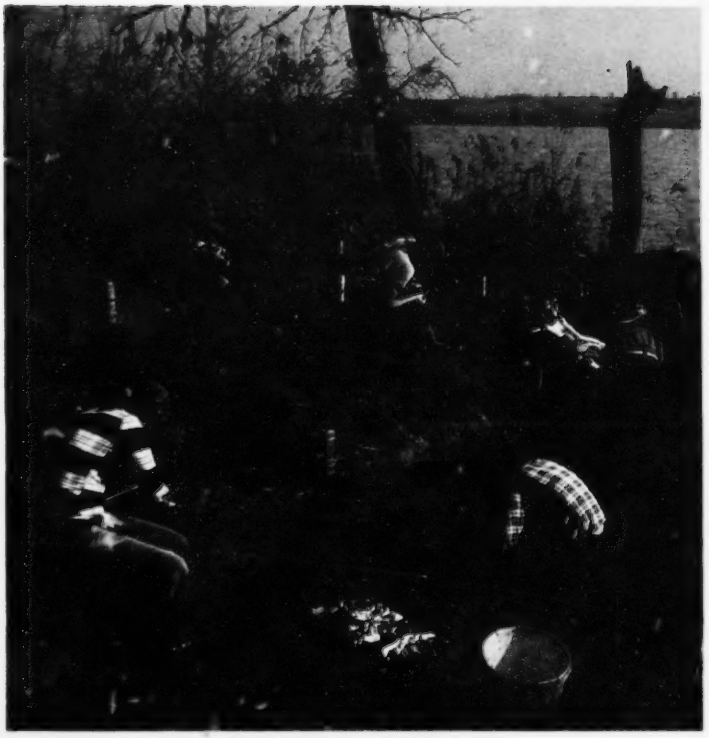

Welcome
The Corps of Engineers welcomes you to Stockton Lake. We hope your visit will be enjoyable and safe. Information you may need which is not in this pamphlet may be obtained at the Information Center at the west end of the dam.



Stockton History

Burial mounds, village sites and campsites which dot the landscape in and around Stockton Lake are silent evidence of 10,000 years of occupation by pre-historic Indian groups.

Beginning with the hunting and gathering camps of the Archaic Period (8000-1000 BC) through the gardening villages of the Woodland Period (1000 BC-AD 900) and the expanding trade networks of the Mississippian Period (900-1500 AD), southwest Missouri was inhabitated by many cultures.

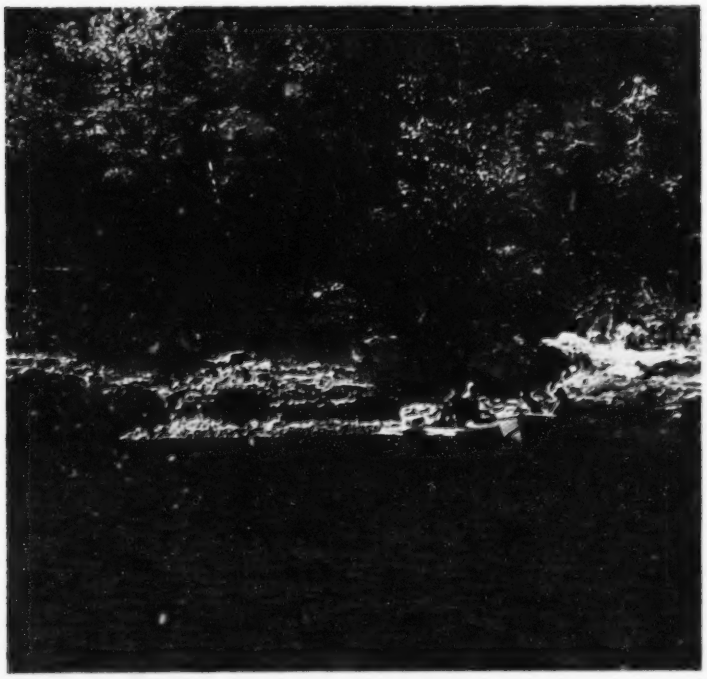
Osage Indians controlled the area when the French first explored this region in the 17th century. By the late 18th century, traditional Osage culture had been changed considerably because of European contact and trade influence. Pressure by Euro-American settlers in the last part of the 18th century, prompted southeastern tribes such as Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw, to infiltrate traditional Osage lands. Increasing pressures from settlers, other tribes and the U. S. Government led to the 1825 treaty which expelled the Osage from Missouri.

The removal of the Osage and other Indian tribes from southwestern Missouri opened the way for new Euro-American immigrants. The City of Stockton was first platted as Lancaster, later changed to Fremont, and named Stockton in 1859 in honor of a Mexican War Commander, I. F. Stockton. Most of the original town was destroyed during the Civil War.

Fish and Wildlife

Whether you are an avid fisherman, hunter, or weekend naturalist, Stockton offers an abundance of fish and wildlife for your enjoyment. Small coves along the lakeshore provide hundreds of protected fishing spots. The lake, fed by clear streams, is populated with many different species of fish, including black bass, white bass, walleye, bluegill, crappie and catfish.

Lands surrounding the lake provide excellent hunting opportunities for quail, dove, squirrel, raccoon, rabbit, deer and turkey. Waterfowl, including both ducks and geese, are usually found at the lake in the fall. All public lands around the lake are open to hunting except the parks and waterfowl refuge. The Missouri Department of Conservation manages the refuge to enhance the populations of both game and non-game wildlife species.



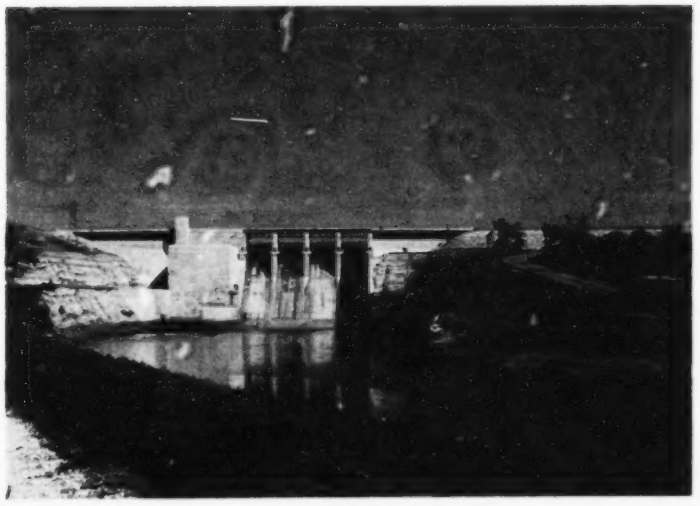
Rules and Regulations

To manage the natural and cultural resources of Stockton Lake and to assure the public a safe and enjoyable recreational experience, rules and regulations have been established. Your observance of these rules and regulations while visiting Stockton Lake will make your visit and the visits of others more pleasant and enjoyable. A copy of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter III, may be obtained at the project office near the west end of the dam or from a park ranger. Questions concerning the rules and regulations can be answered by project personnel.

The Dam and Powerhouse

Construction of Stockton Dam began in October 1963, and the project was placed in operation in December 1969. The dam consists of an earth/rock embankment, concrete spillway, and the hydroelectric power plant. Water released through the power plant produces electric energy which is marketed by the Southwest Power Administration. Four large spillway gates can be used during flood release operations to supplement discharges made through the power plant. The design of the gated spillway prevents overtopping the dam and permits the controlled release of excess flood water.

The powerhouse contains a single turbine-generator unit which transforms the energy of moving water into electrical energy. Water is channeled through a gigantic intake tube where it spins the turbine blades. The turbine turns coils of wire in the generator to convert mechanical energy into electricity. This electricity is distributed to meet peak electrical energy demands for homes, businesses and industry.

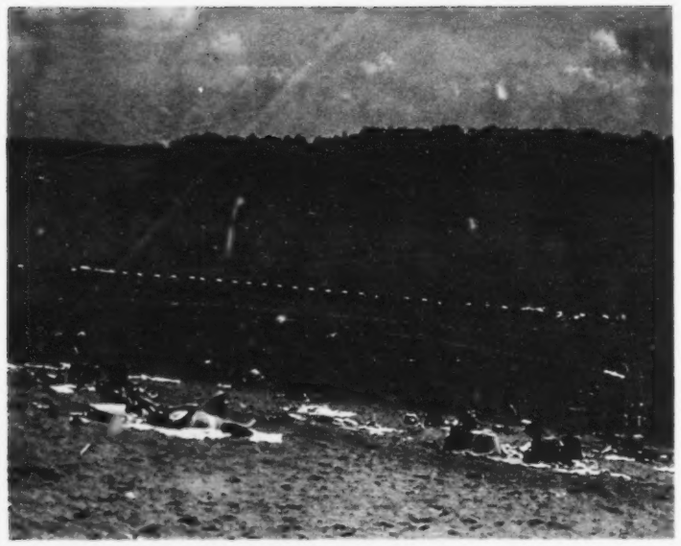


Golden Age and Golden Access Passports

Persons 62 or older may obtain a free Golden Age Passport which allows the holder a 50 percent discount on recreation use fees charged at any Federal recreation area.

The Golden Access Passport is issued free to blind or permanently disabled persons. The passport also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal use fees.

Both passports may be obtained at the project office. They must be applied for in person and proof of age or disability must be furnished.



Recreation

Stockton Lake, with 298 miles of shoreline, 12 parks and 24,900 acres of water surface, attracts thousands of outdoor enthusiasts each year. Stockton Lake is for campers, picnickers, fishermen, hunters, water skiers, swimmers, power boaters, sailors, scuba divers, canoeists, photographers, bird watchers, nature lovers and others.

Recreation areas around the lake accommodate a wide variety of outdoor recreational interests. Eleven of Stockton's public use areas are operated by the Corps of Engineers and one by the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Marinas offering a full range of services and supplies are located at Stockton State Park, Mutton Creek, and Orleans Trail. Locations of public use areas and a list of facilities is furnished on the map side of this pamphlet.

The Lake

Stockton Lake, on the Sac River, is nestled among the rugged, tree-covered hills at the western edge of the Missouri Ozarks. The lake began filling in 1969. Normal operating pool level of 867 feet above mean sea level was first reached in December 1971.

Stockton is one of six lakes operated by the Corps of Engineers in the Osage River Basin. The other five are Pomme de Terre Lake and Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir in Missouri, and Melvern, Hillsdale and Pomona Lakes in Kansas. In combination, these dams provide flood protection along the major portion of the Osage River as well as the lower Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The largest tangible benefits from the construction and operation of Stockton Lake are flood control and hydroelectric power generation, but the project also returns substantial benefits in recreation and fish and wildlife.

Project Data

Dam

Type	Rockshell with impervious core
Length, feet (overall)	6,100
Height, feet (maximum above valley floor)	131
Width, feet (crown)	30
Width, feet (base)	750

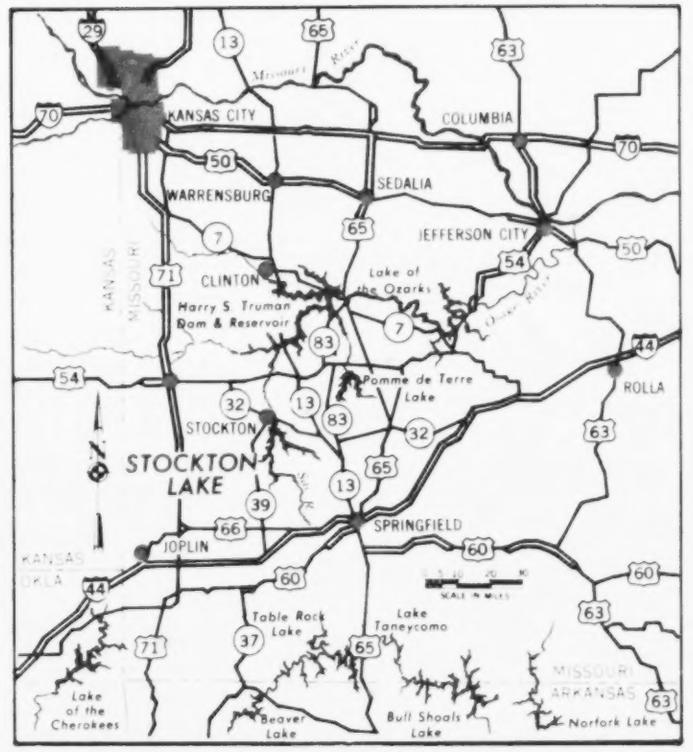
Powerhouse

Generator capacity (kilowatts rated)	45,200
Turbine capacity (horsepower rated)	71,800

Lake

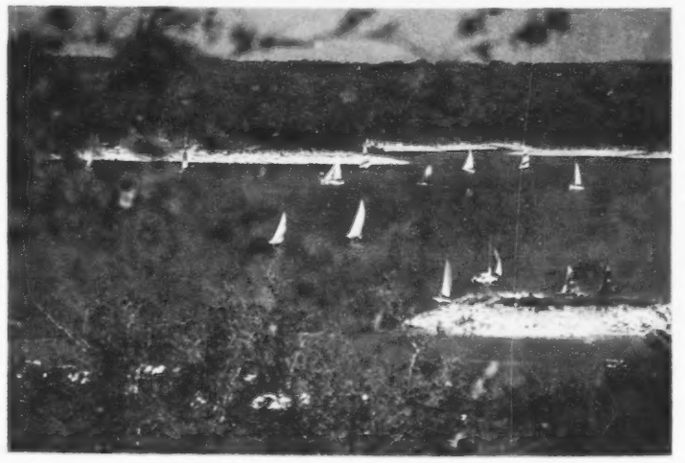
Elevation, feet above mean sea level:	
Top flood control pool	892
Top multipurpose pool	867
Storage, acre-feet	
Flood control	744,000
Multipurpose	875,000
Surface area, acres:	
Top flood control	38,300
Top multipurpose	24,900
Drainage area (square miles)	1,160
Shoreline miles	298

For additional information on Stockton Lake, write to: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Stockton Project Office, P. O. Box 610, Stockton, MO 65785-0632 or call (417) 276-3113.



LOCATION MAP

FROM DAMSITE
- To Nevada - 44 miles
- To Springfield - 51 miles
- To Joplin - 83 miles
- To Kansas City - 136 miles
- To Jefferson City - 140 miles
- To St. Louis - 269 miles



US Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District

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